mend and four miles from the Seven Pines. It commands the main road from Williamsburg and the Charles City road, and mounts 14 gans.

No. 25.—Fort Paring, ensemated, sheathed with rait-road iron and mounted with 25 gans.

No. 21.—Fort Davis, two miles and a half south of the city, commanding the railroad from Potersburg—18 gans.

No. 25.—A fort, three miles southwest withe city—19 gans.

No. 28.—A fort three miles and a half southwest of 16 Giv—16 gans.

No. 27.—Fort Lee, immediately south of the city, on 16 right bank of the James river, mounted with 14 guns (very leavy calture.

No. 28.—A small redoubt, mounting 4 guns.

BY OF THE ORDER ARCHY RUBBIND, WITH THEM ARMA-

A small redoubt.

FORTH AROUND RUMINOSD.

FORTH AROUND RUMINOSD.

Gunz. Ports. Gunz. Ports.

4 11. 11 22.

12 12 18 23.

18 24.

5 18. 7 28. 4
7 19. 18
18 29. 11 Total 29.
3 to total armament of these twenty eight forts is thus to be 225 guns. If the administration is more of these powerful means of defence, and has, in genence, made madequate provision for overcoming, how can success be expected? After the repulse at relicksburg Burnside was compelled to admir that the sys means of defence were much greater than he supposed. But the trouble was, as the Hexath has observed, our failures have always been owing to act that the enemy's strength and resources have constantly underrated. If they choose to send sarios among us to tell us that there is only one hand guns at Richmond the administration is much more sed to credit that assertion than to make the proper army could succeed in getting as near Richmond and also a cmy was the city would not then by taken, we was the city would not then by taken, was the city would not then by taken, was the city would not then by taken. h despised weapon, the spade, will play as important at the camon, the musicat or the bayonet. It will seessarily so. Richmond will have to be regularly sted and besieged. The Richmond of to-day is five a stronger than the Richmond of last July. Such are

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORK, May 22, 1863. Strength of the Confederate Army-Plan of the Confederales for the Summer Campaign—General Lee Will on Assume the Offensire, and Move on Washington Hundred and Fifty Thousand Troops, or else Invade Pennsylvania-General Johnston's Pian for the

rom the sources of information mentioned in my last esent strength and position of the rebel armies in the

ral Lee, on the line of the Rappahannock, has one hundred and fifty thousand troops. There are twenty, the thousand at and near Richmond. General Beauregard ns forty thousand troops at Charleston and Savannah. org and Port Hudson and those under General Bragg. t various other detached points. This makes a total of hundred and thirty thousand troops, which is the effective strength of the Confederate army for the sum r campaign. They are all disciplined troops, in the

or general plan of the campaign is that described in y letters of March 13 and April 7-namely, to defend ad, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Vicksburg and idson, to prevent the opening of the Mississipp points as far south as possible, and then to in en Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. This pro amme has been remarkably successful up to this time, nee it was adopted Charleston has been atacked and suc defended, and the attack has not been resumed couvres against Vicksburg, including the variatchie expeditions, Vicksburg canals and Iake Provi-, have been defeated and abaudened. All to divert the Misskappi into new channels graphical and geological reasons set forth in my nade. The opening of the Mississippi cannot possibly resume the offensive before June; and and Nashville are to peril, and Grant, lured o Jackson, has been compelled hastily to evacuate

place in order to get out of the trap that General

the ituation at present, and my information is and move northwards, either to attack Washing ben he invaded Maryland last September. He point on the Upper Rappahannock opposite the niles from Washington. It is supposed to be eville and Fairfax, over the Warrenton turnpike, and nce either direct on the works on Arlington else by way of Vienna to Matildavfile; to cross is in doing that he Washington. It he succeeds in doing that he will then surely return and attack that city. Indeed, it is confidently believed by those from whom my informants got this information, that by the 4th of July the Confederate flag will float over the Capitol. This may be more gasconade, but is well to remember what the Confederates have already accomplished since this programme was adopted. already accomplished since this programme was adopted. It seems to us, at the North, that there are two great difficulties in General Lee's way in carrying out this design. First, the difficulty of sustaining such a large army in an enemy's country, us, of course, the idea of carrying supplies is out of the question; second, that in moving from Fredericksburg to Culnerport, and from tulpepper northwards, he uncovers Eichmond, and leaves flooker a fine channe to sweep down upon that city. But the Southern view of the case is that these difficulties are only apparent, and not real. Their likes is that the whole of Coursel toe's army, moving together, can overcome any armed resistance, and that they will move so rapidly that they can be early austained by the products of the rich country through which they will pass. A moment's redection will convince any one that in maching through any part of Maryland or Pennsylvania an army would be in no lack of food. In regard to the other difficulty, General Lee besieves, with General McCoellan, that the defences of Washington are before Richmond, and that the defences of Richmond are before Washington. If Hooker or Halleck had been wise enough to have instituted a pennsula campaign this spring, Gen. Lee would now be inside of Richmond, defending that city. It is owing to the fact that they did not do so that the moment he threatens Washington seriously Hooker will hasten to defend that city, which indeed, will be quite necessary for him to de; for unless he does, Lee will certainly capture Washington, while Hooker, just as certainly will not capture Rochmond. All the stories about the defences of Richmond, in any event, has been well provided for, as any army that marches against it will find.

In regard to operations in the West, my information is to the effect that Gen. Johnston has concentrated all his forces for an attack on tem. Grant, and that if the latter does not retreat north gards a bloody battle may be daily expected.

The Capabilities of the South to Main-

tain the War.

Bantisone, May 20, 1863.

To former times, and for many years before the war, an immense trade was carried on by merchants in Baltimera in the article of Richmond flour. The flour was manufactured at mills is and near Richmond, and was then either brought here and shipped or else was shipped direct at Richmond in Baltimore vessels for its final des-tination. This destination was either to Europe, to be thation. This destination was either to Europe, to be these transhipped to the East Indies, or else to Central america, the West Indies, or South America. The flour made at and near Baltimore, although widely renowned for its excellence, could not for a moment compete with Resumend flour in this foreign trade. The reason was in the wheat from which the two kinds of flour were made. that made at Richmond was from wheat raised in that part of Virginia south of the latitude of Washington (compressing nearly the whole of that immense State), in North and south Carolina and in Georgia. The harvest of this when the glas on the lat and ends with the last of June in ordinary seasons, and is never more than a weak later. The experience of many years demonstrated that flour made from this wheat kept perfectly sweet in the bottest climate for any length of time, and hence the cageroese with which it was sought after. The flour made in and near flatituder was manufactured from wheat raised in Maryland, in those parts of Virginia lying near the tole of the statituder and Ohio Railroad and in Pennsylvania. This floor continuary the Ellicott Mills and the Howard treet hrands, sequired, during many years, a deserved palobrity all over the Union for its superior excellence, and always commanded the highest market price. But I was flound that it would not stand long see voyages, and that if taken to bot countries, such as the tast index the Went Indies or South America, it was the description of the grant when the dealth in the complete of the was mentally and sour. Whee, therefore, the bottom mainly and sour. Whee, therefore, the bottom is the fine state of the way and the dealth of the way and the dealth of the way and the source of the part was mostly discounted and independent of the way and the dealth of the way the dealth of the way and the complete of the way and the complete of the way and the dealth of the way the complete of the way and the dealth of the way the complete of the way the dealth of the way the dealth of the way the dealth of the way the complete of the way the dealth of the way the dealth of the way the complete of the way the way the complete of the way the dealth of the way the way the complete of the way the complete of the way the way the complete of the way the w wheat begins on the 1st and ends with the last of June in ordinary seasons, and is never more than a week later.

were sout to them from their agents and factors in the ports of those countries. It was a trade which the more chants of Saltimore could not give up without great injury to their business, but they would be obliged to give it u if means could not be devised by which the Baltimore flour could be brought up to the same standard of excelence that the Richmond flour had reached.

In order to attain this object efforts have been made, attended with some measure of success. I am not at lib-

Georgia 44,000 South Carolina 20,000 Kentucky 15,000 Toxas 25,000 Lodinana. 30,000 Yugmis 25,000 Maryland 12,000 Toxas 25,000 Mississippi 35,000 Toxas 427,000 Toxas 427,000 Toxas 427,000 Mississippi 35,000 Toxas 427,000 Toxas 427,000 Toxas 35,000 Toxas 427,000 Toxas 427,000 Mississippi 35,000 Toxas 427,000 To

proclamations have not reached or affected them. And even if the war should last two years longer, and the whole available arm hearing population of the South be called to the field, these agricultural operations would still continue to be conducted by the slaves, under the direction of the old men between the ages of forty five and sixty and the young men between sixtoge and eighteen.

The letters of all the correspondents who have accompanied the Union armies to those parts of the South not yet devastated by the war, all speak of the immense productiveness of the land. The correspondents who accompanied the various Yaxoo, Southower, Colawater, Talatracthic and other expeditions in the valious you of the Missispp; those who accompanied Grierson's cavalry rail; these who work with the expeditions along the Cumberland and concessor rivers; those who accompanied the Stoneman expeditions of General Dix: and oven those with asme of General State, 'a recent expeditions to Loudon and Fanquier counties—all speak in glowing terms of the exceeding richness, and fertility, and productiveness of the land, as ey denced by the barns and storchouses filled with abundance, and the flocks and herds, the turkeys, chickens and goese which everywhere abound, besides the immense quantities that the armies on both sides have already devoured. It is the small portions of the territories where the armies have operated that are desolated and laid waste. The great interior of the South yet remains untouched.

1862 it was 340,000,000; and in 1863 it will be 380,000,000 bushels.

Here, then, it is shown that there will be this year, and has been for the last three years, forty bushels of wheat and corn for each man, woman and child, black and white, in the South. They could not eat one-half the quantity. It is a great deal more, indeed, than the Northern people have; for the North, in 1866, only raised 540,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn, which, divided among the twenty millions of people at the North, would only give each one twenty seven bushels.

The above facts and figures show, therefore, that the talk about starving out the South is inter monsener; and that all military operations for 1863, based upon supposed destitution at the South, will fail. The story originated at Washington about the robels importing food from Europe is about as reliable as the canard that Hooker had crossed the river again, and was no doubl started by the same parties.

The Laste Battles in Mississippia.

(From the Jackson Mississippian, May 12.)

Grant has moved a large body of troops across the peninsula, opposite Vicksburg, so as to obtain a river crossing, by means of boats which had run our batteries, at a point below all our Vicksburg, Warreston and Grand Gulf garrisons. His first effort was to silence our battery at Grand Gulf, and then force a landing at that point. Hence a fierce and terrific bombardment at that point Hence hours, with his whole iron-clad fiest moving up within three hundred yards and within long range of our sharp-shooters. Bravely the late Colonic Wade and his cannoners stood to it; and the result was, although Colonic Wade was killed, the batteries drove the fiest off, badly injuring one boat and sinking another—a fact which has not been previously noticed.

be brought up. The force at Grand Gulf, before the arrival of reinforcements, consisted of two small brigades, the first brigade commanded by Coined Cocksrell, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Missouri infantry, and the Second brigade, commanded by General Green, consisting of the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Arkanass, Tweifth Arkanass battalion, First Missouri cavalry, dismounted, and the —— Missouri infantry, Coined Samuels, and the Sixth Mississippi. Of this little force one regiment, the Second Missouri, Licutenant tolonel Sentney, in the intracellments at the Gulf, to protect the batteries and prevent a movement in our rear; the others were distributed to guard bridges and passes on the Bayou Pierre. The route to the scene of action was nearly othnut-called the others were distributed to guard bridges and passes on the Bayou Pierre. The route to the scene of action was nearly fitteen miles. General Green's command, which was first brought into action, was nearly exhausted and the remainiser of the force met the enemy in one of the most flevor and sangumary conducts, contending with the advance of at least twenty live thousand men.

Early on Friday two brigades arrived, commanded by General Tracy and General Endwin, much exhausted by a long forced march, making the effective force or out side at any time less than 6,000. After forming into something like a general line of battle, Tracy's brigade (General T. baving already faithe), was pressed hard by superior numbers: Colonel Erwin, Sixth Missouri, arriving on their right, without orders (acting on General Boatrey and bold good the ground for one and a half hours against fearful olds. At this same moment tracy's brigade received orders to fait back, and retired, leaving Golonel Erwin to contend alone, and the other in command desimed it affectwards hayardous and subject to fail back, and retired, leaving Golonel Erwin to contend alone, and the other in command desimed it affectwards hayardous and subjects to the Fifth by Signals receive

General Johnston in the Field.
The army and the poole will rejoice with as when the earn that we are to have the benefit of the great military experience and ability of General Joseph E. Johnston de present emergency. He will arrive in the city to dained, we present, at once join in the counsels of our constitution.

experience and ability
experience and ability
the present emergency. He will arrethe present emergency. He will arreand, we presume, at once join in the counsels of ouand, we presume, at once join in the counsels of oumanding officers.
On reaching his new field of labors, General Johnston
On reaching his new field of labors, General Johnston
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On reaching his new field of labors, General Johnston
On reaching his new field of labors, General Johnston will find a magnificent force organized for work. Gener Pemberton has not been if c, but has given to his depar ment the most unromitting attention. As an executive officer he has proven humself inferior to none, and, w beliefe, is master of the situation. His acrusy is a go-one—ready for service—and, with the assessment know to be at hand, we have every confidence as to the

Ing their suggestions, and the investor will be driven back.

The Functal of Lieutemant General T. J. Jackson (Stomewell).

[From the Richmond Whit, May 23.]

The remains of our great and good Lieutemant General T. J. Jackson were committed to the temb in Lexington, when the considerate fagt and covered with flowers, was borne on a caisson of the cade battery draped in mourning. The Lexington Gazette says.—I an interesting company of the procession consisted of such officers and soldiers of the old Stomwall Brigade as happened at the lime to be in the county. In awakened thrilling associations to see the shattered fragments of this familia brigade assembled inder the flag of the heriof Liberty Hall boys. The same flag which for some time was the regimental granderd. of Jedus-Liberty Hall boys. The same flag which for some time was the regimental granderd. of Jedus-Liberty Hall boys. The same flag which for some time was the regimental granderd. of Jedus-Liberty Hall boys. Another interesting part of the corements of the day was the religious service, our ducted with admirable propriety in the clurch in which our great chraftina had delighted to worship God for the years before the beginning of his late brilliant carear of active operations. The services were conducted by the Rev Fr. White, the only paster General Jackson ever had after be became an avowed soldier of the gross—a paster whom he tenderly leved, and whose receitions counsels be me-

General Gustavus W. Smith.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 23.]
This gentleman has been chosen president of the
Etowah Iron Mining Company, Bartow county, Georgia,
who have one among the finest works or the kind in the
country. It is said that in order to secure his services
the company transferred to him stock to the amount of
twenty-nye thousand dellars, besides voting him an annual galary of seven thousand dellars.

The Wheat Crop—A Note of Warning.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

As the supply of old flour is nearly achieved, and not much is to be made or lest in it, we see a depression in that article, mainly bought of themselves by speculators or of their dupes, the shrewd ones holding on and not setting the mass come in. At the same time the aboy in circulated with incredible activity that we are to have an overwhelming grop of wheat, and this is kept up by the nessapapers, either in shore stupidity or from interest. Correspondents who do not know a wheat field from an oat field write the most glowing accounts of the whoat crop, nothing like it ever having been seen or heard of. Well, we shall have undoubtedly a better crop of wheat than last year; much better, for last year's crop was a most misorable one in Georgia and southward. But we shall certainly set have any surplus. On the contrary, we shall produce is a scarcity, that the oferculation was rightfully expanded, and that prices are going up—up—up. like a sky-rocket. The farmers will be humbugged, the speculators enriched, and government and people be forced to pay nearly old prices, or perhaps more, netwithstanding the supply will be much greater than last year's. To avoid this the farmers and planters abond sell their wheat at what they consider, under the circumstances, a fair price to the agents of the government, undit its wants are supplied, and if with a larger crop-than last year, and increased circulation, comparatively high prices must still prevail, they certainly are the persuas entitled to receive them, rather than the speculators, who are moving heaven and earth, in conjunction with other parties, to get the crop by premature engagement into their

moving heaven and earth, in conjunction with other par-ties, to get the grop by premature ongagement into their own hasos, m order that they may enrich themselves at the cost of the government and poople.

[From the Houston (Toxas) News.]

Planters from the country give the most fisitoring ac-counts of crop prospects. They are asid mover before to have been so promising. There is said yet to be a great abundance of old corp left, and will be even when the new crop comes in. The price of corn has gone down much, and it is said it will not be worth fitty cents a bushel in the country two months hence.

Virginia Politics.

The Richmond Why appounces the foliothe ensuing State election:

For Governor—Thom Standope Flournoy.

For Lieutenant Governor—Samuel Price.

For Attorney General—John R. Tucker.

For Congress—William C. Wickham.

For State Senate—Geo. W. Randolph.

For Flour of Delegates—Winduam Robe

F. Walker, David J. Saunders.

A manuacturer in Wilmington, N. C., is making good black writing ink by boiling in water the bark of the bay or dwarf magnoia. The price of ink has fallen considerably. It is now sold in Richmond at \$1.50 a gallon. A Mr. Zorousky, of Columbus, Ga., is making gine. The Committee of Salety in Mobile have resolved to publish the names of all persons who refuse ato accept Confederate money in payment of deta or obligations.

Butter is advertised for sale in Richmond at \$1.25 per pound.

Jeff Davis has lately been presented with a pair of spura. He must be on the high horse these times. Shinplasters deluge the city of Richmond. The refusal of the State and Confederate authorities to authorize the issue of small notes has embodiened: the hoarders of State and city "change" to push out and invite the introduction of the uncouth And riductious looking paper currency of Southern savings banks, which once before variegated the currency in the city.

The Southern Baptist Biennial Convention met in convention, in Richmond, last week.

The prospect for a heavy crop of fruit, rye and wheat in Northeast coorgia was never so promising, and the most extensive crops of corn and potatoes are planted.

Mrs. Thomas Gibson, of Warren county, Ga., has made and is making a good sewing silk. She has now 50,000 worms and expects to produce five hundred skeins of silk.

of silk.

Selma, Alabama, is being put in a state of defence by
the arming of citizens and operatives in government employ.

The Reund Mountain Iron Works, lately destroyed by the Yankees, is being rapidly rebuilt.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

Our St. Louis Correspondence.
St. Louis, May 20, 1863.
General Schofield Versus General Curtis.—The Radicals Incensed—Supposed Change in Policy—Rebel Guerillas Küled—Stambouts Fired Into, de.
The event of the day in this department is the appointment of General John M. Schofield as the successor of General Curtis. The removal of Curtis has been anticipated for several weeks past; but the appointment of Schofield, though known to be favored by Governor Gamble and the conservative politicians of this State was schoneld, though known to be favored by Governor Gamble and the conservative politicians of this State, was entirely unexpected. It has already produced a bitterness of feeling between the radical friends of the retiring Gene-ral and the adherents of Governor Gamble which bodes no good to the future harmony of the department. It is a triumph over the radicals which they were unprepared

for, and the German's have worked themselvesinto a pow-erful passion, projecting against the change. The idea expressed by all parties is that the policy pur-sued by General Curis will be changed immediately, and there is a report current that General Fremont's famous proclamation declaring Missours under martial law, which still remains in force, will be zeroked, than surrendering still remains in force, will be revoked, thas surrendering the government of the State to the civil authorities. This is the popular expectation and may be realized. The policy of such a change, however, may be questioned; and however desirable it may be that the civil power resume its sumy over Missouri, the fact is that the rebels will be the principal gainers by it. All over the State in the interior counties winded and desperate rebels are smothering their treason from fear of unitary law. The surrender of the reins of power into the hands of rebol as unjustivers, holding the offices of constables, sheriffs and magnitarson, would be the signal for a grand onlibreak of rebels, tien, schofield, however, has seen too much of the rebestionin this State to allow himself to be wheedled into any such telling.

this State to allow himself to be wheedled into any such policy.

General Herron and General Blunt, who both outrank General Schooled as major generals, will probably be assigned to other commands when the latter arrives. Their connection with Gen, Schooled in the Army of the Frontier, particularly after the battle of Parise Grove, was not of the pleasantest character, and the cordisity between them is not worthy of imitation. There are other army officers who have never bestiated to express an optation adverse to General Schooled, whose inclinations should lead them to ask for another position. It is not impossible that the arrival of the new commander of the department may come a variety of interesting disclosures and changes.

may cause a variety of interesting disclosures and changes.

The radicals are doing their beat to break down Governor timble. He is now attacked for reassembling the State Convention to act upon the emancipation question. It is certain that the state Convention contains a light proportion of robes, who are with to cost a vote upon questions affecting the loyalty of Massurr. Several of them are exclusive from their constitues account or their receiving productions, and one of them is an exchanged promes of war, another is under \$5.000 bonds to stay within the limit of the county for disloyal acts. Samy now questions have been a reserved as the second of the second of the county for disloyal acts.

the members have assumed new positions, which, in many instances, are boatile to the government. The rebels have been stealing horses in North Missouri spon such an extensive scale since the lat of this month that the slarm for fear of an impending uprising of gue-rillas is spreading like widdre. Many Union families have sold out their goods and removed to this city within the last few days, and others were coming in evi The organization of the enrolled in little is availa against small squads of robels, and regiments cannot

nown is among them to plan and execute insteads the weak military posts. It is proper to state the tipe parations to stem the tide of guerila outrages are not used decenced adequate to the emergency.

Bughwhocking is simply a system of land piracy. This assertion is illustrated by the history of a gang of misorenais who broke up the stage line between Rolls and Springfield by robbing the mails and running off the horses. When the stage resumed its trip a cavalure assertions are needed by the demandating officer is

surny still lives in their hearts and no dissaster can remove it.

Since the sitie of a mere handfull of secessionsits, the imprisonment of new subjects has almost cossed, and nearly all of the arrested individuals are out on parole among their frinds. Some have been released, key. Mr. Manally, a noted Methodist soce son editor, whe has been rejected twice for disloyalty, and was one of the intended arcested twice for disloyalty, and was one of the intended arcested twice for disloyalty, and was one of the intended arcested twice for disloyalty, and was one of the intended arcested on the recommendation of a militia colonel, and Ray. S. J. P. Anderson, of the Central Presbyterian church of this city (of which the attorney General or the United States, Edward Bates, 198 member and powholder), is now in custody for persistent disloyalty. It is presumed that the order for the removal of General Curtia has caused a suspension of the banishment business.

The rush of merchants down the river, in acticipation of securing more cotton when Vicksburg falls, has recommenced.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Progress of the Examination-New Text Books for the Academy-Arrivat of the Macedonian, &c., &c.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 24, 1863

Friday was such a very warm day that almost every de feit the effects of the heat so much that scarcely any thing was done, yet the examination progressed with con siderable spirit. The thermometer on board of the Sante stood at 113 degrees on the spar deck in the sun, and at 83 degrees on the gun deck, which is used as the study room for the junior classes. It was intended to exercise a portion of the midshipmen in "fleet sating" with the yachts America and Halabow, with three or four of the hip launches, but the lack of wind and the closes

The second division of the agond claw were examined in infantry tactics, and made a very creditable exhibition of their progress in that branch of military access, but, as a general rule, seafaring people have a distante for anything which tends to assimilate them to army affairs. This feeling was engendered centuries ago, and has been handed down from generation to generation; but, upon the whole, we are inclined to think that perhaps it is about as well that they should have a general acqualutance with the rules of infantry services as short.

the rules of infantry service on shore.

In analytic geometry the exercises were truly interesting, and showed in a marked manner the studiousness of the gentlemen of this class.

The examinations of the third class in trigonometry, Fronch and chetoric have given entire satisfaction to the Board, and reflect credit sitke upon the professors and

In the study of mechanics and stoam ongi the second class, the young gentlemen are much sided by Second Assistant David M. Greene, who is a thorough and institution at Troy, N. Y., is of great service in instructing the young gentlemen. He is the first officer of the fingineer corps who has been connected with the Academy. In relation to the steam engine the "youngsters" are taught its general principles; early engines and gradual improvements, what's inventions; condensing and non-condensing outgines; marine ongines; the parts of an engine and their uses, hothers; jue and tubular boilers; parts and accessories of another; getting up steam; duties of the engineer while the steam is on estimation of power—rules; qualities of fine; repairing an engine; different modes of propeling—by paddle wheel, acrew, &c.

While writing on this subject I am reminded of an exhibition of gening displayed by a colored man named Benjamin Boardley, who is a servant in the philosophical room, and who has built a plintaure confine, which is deserved.

While writing on this subject I am reminded of an exhibition of genins displayed by a colored man named Bedjamin Buardley, who is a servant in the pull-sophical room, and who has built a ministure ongine, which is deserving of a passing notice. The boiler is two and a halt medos high and two inches in diameter. The cylinder has a diameter one-tent of an inch, with three-eights of an inch stroke; the driving wheel is one inch and a half in diameter, the stroke of the valves is one-thirty-second part of an inch, and the weight of the engine is three quarters of an onneed row. Yet this wonderful little engine makes its four hundred revolutions per minute with all case. I saw it working, and am free to confess that in its way it is traly a wonder.

One of the most hundred revolutions per minute with all case. I saw it working, and am free to confess that in its way it is traly a wonder.

One of the most hundred revolutions per minute with all case. I saw it working, and am free to confess that in its way it is traly a wonder.

The young gentlemen eith bited a m sit thorough knowledge of the instorical details of their native land, its early laws and advancement, and all that renders it so in teresting and mistractive. The leard of Visitors expressed themselves highly gratified at the knowledge of the youngsters in this beach of their studies.

Saturday afternoon closed the examination of the second division of the second class, and the Bond are highly pleased with the exhibition of the proficiancy above.

On henday the elegat class will be examined. The branches in which they show their talents more particularly will be as follows—Navigation and Surveying, Physics and Steum, Political Science, Spanish, Scannanhip and Gamery. In gunnery the midshipmen use for a text back at Treatise on Ordenance and Nava Ginmery, completed and arranged by Lieutenant Commander Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, which is a compilation from the best works of the hadred pages, beautifully illustrated, and is olear and comprehensive.

oders itself to prepare a work on this subject when can be used as a text book for the Academy and for general purposes. Cannot some good man give us one at an early date?

The Macedonian arrived from Boston lest evening, having been fitted out there for the practice ship of the Navil Academy.

The following is a list of the officers who brought her around from Boston—

Lieuteness Commander—Edmand O. Matthews.

Lieuteness Commander—Edmand O. Matthews.

Lieuteness—Aired T. Mahan.

Lieuteness—Aired T. M

VIRGINIA RLECTIONS.

The elections in the various portions of what was two years ago the proud old State of Virginia will take place to morrow. There will be three distinct sots of State officers elected, and each, when chosen, will be formally inaugurated and subsequently maintain separate governmental organizations. The first, and to us the most important, is the new State of

WAST VINGINI

In this section there appears to be no regular organiza-tion in opposition to the unconditional Union party, although there are plenty of individuals of the cop-perhead stripe who would gladify enter the convenient opponents if there appeared the least chance of creating

The following is the only ticket nominated, and th regular State convention which asse

Three Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be elected

on the general ticket, for which positions the following named goutlemen are nominated—k. f., dortables, W. A. Harrison, James H. Brown.

A new Logislature will also be chosen, and everything will be in readiness, with the machinery in proper true and order, by the 19th of June, on which day West Vir

Dominion there appears to be a regular scramble for the

army; was elected Governor of the State in 1866, and re

He was formerly a member of the federal Congress at Washington, representing the Bastern Share, the saction of the old State which is now toyal. Billy is the candidate of the unterrilled and unwashed democracy, and u

try his strongth among the first families. He probably loss not except much.

For the office of Lieutenast Governor we find the same

amuel Price.

cagre, and even the Richmond papers are considerably to the Common wealth as at present organized, there will be some difficulty in getting representatives from those quarters, except through the influence and votes of a few robol officers and soldiers in the army who may half from

run for re-election. Among the new candidates we notice the names of General William Mahone, Thomas Husse, Sr., W. A. Parham, and D. J. Godwin in the Second dis-Third: William Martin in the Sixth; J. Y. Menofee in Logion, now known as the Eleventh district; James Har bour in the Culpopper district; H. A. Edmundson in the Twelfth, and S. A. Miller in the Fourteenth.

any particular course of policy which they intend to pur any particular course of policy which they intend to pur-sue, but appear to depend entirely upon merit, personal popularity, impudence in some cases, services in the field, devotion to the interests of the State, and "woll known political sentiments." One, however, declares that "on general politics he is opposed to the course of the Richmond Enquirer, on the peace question, and is in favor of the policy advocated by the Sentinet, and the on the grounds of Christian forbearance, to stop this war. Another declares that the military abould always be aub servient to civil power, and he recommends the people to oppose every Congressman who ever voted to suspend the right of Assess corpus under any circumstances. He says:—"Remember Vallandigham in the North. The less we of the South imitate Lincoln, the better. Dep. vincemic. Remember your ancestors, and carry out their principles on election day."

The following are the names of the Virginia represen tives in the last robot Congress, which ended its existence

on the 1st instant:on on ist instant—
District.
1—John R. Chan-bliss.
2—M. R. H. Garnett.
3—James Lyona.
4——Collier.
5—Thomas S. Bocock
6—John Goode, Jr.
7—James P. Holcomb.
5—D. C. De Jarnette.

District

9 - Wm. Smith.

10 - A. R. Botolor.

11 - John R. Baldwin.

12 - W. R. Staplos.

13 - Walter Presson.

14 - Yacanop.

16 - Robert Johnson.

16 - Chas. W. Russell.

LOYAL VEIGINIA. This section of the Old Dominion embraces some five or aix counties and parts of counties in the southeast corner of the State, commonly known as the Eastern Shore.
On the 14th tast, a convention was held at Alexandria,

which placed in nomination the following ticket-

Governor Francis H. Pierpoint.
Licutement Governor Edmund Pendleton.
Attorney General Francis Ferguson Beach.
Mr Plerpoint is at present the Provisional Governor of
West Virginia. Mr. Pendleton, the candidate for Licute
mant Governor, has declined to run. H. M. Kitchen and

John S. Gallaher are the candidates for Congress, the dis-trict being the old Seventh.

The utility of saddling these dwo or aix counties, which have already been stripped of everything but the naked land, with the expense of a State government at this time, is doubted by many who are inclined to the study of dois denoted by many who are inclined to the study of do-mestic councily. In addition to the old State and local laws under which they are working, the people are subject, more or less, to stringent military rules and orders, and if these should prove insufficient for their proper control, we cannot see that a one horse State organization would

Address of the Women's National Loyal

benefit them to any great extent.

purposes. Cannot some good man give us one at an early deter Macedonian arrived from Boston lest evening. Active Macedonian arrived from Boston lest evening from Boston as its of the officers who brought her around from Boston.— Liendensed Commander.—Edenand O. Matthews.

Liendensed Commander.—Idenand O. Matthews.

Liendensed Commander.—Idenand O. Matthews.

Liendensed Commander.—Tuttis.

On similary latunded divine service at the Academy, and listended to an able sermon from the Chaphain, Rev. Mason Noble. One of the prominent features of the exercises was the manic by the cinic, composed earlierly of young gentimene connected with the school, a mander of size of size

on, throwing sop after sop to the corborns of slavery the hounded her through the wilderness of concession an compromise, until the crash of Sunner taught her thawith the slavoracy ne rights are sacred. The government, stacked by assessins, was forced to fight for its own life. The progress of the war has preved that sity of the Pranifection of the robotion.

Some of you have been mustered out of service, ma sere see some to return to your homes. All hait to you can't great the work to which the work your prosecuted is not accomplished. Your councils your power of soldierly endurance and secondly entry our hard carned experience, your warled tack and the work your part to the work of the work work to which the work work to which the work work to which the work of th

Godapeed of millions, to consummate at freedom's cal-her holy work, the mightiest of all time, and now so mus-tic and, with availant shouts your brothers in the field will hall your coming to share with than the glory of the final victory. It will be the victory of free government, snored rights, justice, theory and law, over the perfection, perurios, lying protences, and frantic reveiries in inno-cent blood, of the foolest national orime that over resceed to Heaven—the overthrow of the most structuring airth, in behalf of the Womm's National Loyal Loague. E. CADY STANTON, Prosident. Scham B. Anthorn, Secretary. This address was proposed by Mrs. Angelian Grimke Weld.

AFFAIRS IN SWITZERLAND.

Our Zurich Correspoddence

Zonucu, Switzerland, May 9, 1868. The Great Pedical of the Bree Shooters-Preparations and stations - Gifts-Raturn From a Visit to Gardaldimraging Reports of the General's Hoalinto the Liberator—His Prisent to an American Listy-Wagner in Russia-The Uhland Festivities, do.

The national festival of the Free Shooters, who one offering the best inducements to the committee, is Neuschstel, beginning on the 12th of July. The mee agnificent preparations are being made in the vicinity the shooting grounds for the accommodation of the tentions of being present. Deputations of Free Shoo from all parts of Germany will meet at Frankfort on Main, under the great national Free Shoeters' flag, from whence they will proceed to Chaux de Fonda in a body The organization of the German Proc Shooters is increase tions for future action I will not and am not permitted not without the most decided political tendencies

French saying .— In inviting you to our festival we set in In a moment wherein France and Switzerland ac to the land of wintam feet, and task committee of a free people." An invitation which, if use officially accepted, will undoubtedly be corduitly answered by independent deputations of the French spooters.

Gifts for the absorbing prizes are being received from all

having reached a hundred thousand france. Bare of gold, worth two thousand eight hundred france, have been gold, worth two thousand eight hundred france, have been east by fourteen Switzers from Shanghae, China. St. Potersburg has sent valuable gobiets of sliver; the city of Brenen an elegant gobiet, and twelve bottles of the cloicest old ithine wine from its famous Rathelsulf. The ladies of Chaux de Fonds have contribued a silver "geschirr" worth 1,200 france—undoubtedly a coffee or tea urn. These are not it he gifts that have been amounced as yet. They will come pouring in by the score downtil the festival begins.

The Free Shooters' secieties throughout the land are practising at their usual pieces every Sunday afternoos with the most unusual enthusiasm. They are ovidently determined that the professional shooters shall not carry off all the prizes, as they invariably do—the greater part at least—on similar occasions.

Brigadier Colonel Wm. Rustow, of Zarich, one of Gari-

off all the prizes, as they invariably do—the greater part at least—on similar occasions.

Brigadier Colouel Win Rustow, of Zurich, one of Gartibaldi's officers in his Southern italy campaigns, has just returned from a visit to Caprera, and brings rather discussing reports of the general health of Gartibaldi, which has been greatly injured by the immense quantities of quinting auministered during his sicknoss. Ho walks about his house on crutches, and is very much debilitated, though house of crutches, and is very much debilitated, though house of crutches, and is very much debilitated, though house of the expert of this ultimate recovery. A distinguished German physician, however, mas recently expressed the opinion that consumption had already fastened upon him, as e-natural consequence to the great amount of medicine." The burthen of a little smedole which has just caught my eye is this morning's Lucarrar Zeliang may be here not inappropriately related. "Mother," and little Marili, "whom feed wants angole he sends word to the declare, docs'nt her." Sensible child. Colonel Rustow information that Garibaldi has a hacking cough, and his checks are flushed on the slightest exertion. The amount of his daily visitors, mostly knightsheed, avorages thirty. They generally land upon the island of Magaalens, mar by, and come over to Caprera in little boats.

Monotti often brings over passengers in his little sloop. The Earl of Sunderland recently came from England in his own yacht, in which he dwelt during a three days' stay, but most of the visitors are of necessity Garibaldi's guests, there being no houses save his own and those of one or two of his heatenants upon the manner of one or two of his heatenants upon the manner of the return of the conting summer at least, the thinks at Rhesa folden or Ragatz; but is most inclined to the former, a most delightful spot, by the way, whose principal back Acas or hotel has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Henry Yon Strue, brother of the historian, Gustave strues, now thri

ced with:—
Garibaldi imprisoned i And yet the bilis
Are as free as they were at morn.
And a mountain soul in fetters—God i
The Alps grow pale with scorn i

Are as free as they were at more.
And a mountain soul in fetters—God i
The Aigs grow pale with score i
They think of the gleam of the first sunbeam,
When the wakening world was young,
When the little hills lay down to dream,
And the stags of the mortning sung
And of how, at the sound of the freedom 2006.
They rose up into space.
And stood by the side of the starty throng.
And looked God in the face.
So great is the enthuspass of the Zurichsen for this,
their musical favorite, that whenever as opera of Wag
ner's is advertised the tickets go off like "wilding," ast
frequently at greatly advanced prices. As to precuring a
tricket of admission on the evening of representation, the
ting is impossible. As the so called "musical reformer" appeared in the orchestra which he persually directed,
without notes, in the great theare of St. Petersburg, the
whole sudigines rise on several algorited him with the
most enthusiastic applaces. At the last concert of the
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ness of six, polythristanding the commons of gold, narrethe administ of six and however upon the composer by
distinction six and seems in the most breathers, with count
reaches of gold, with lewel spangled leaves, with count
reaches of gold, with lewel spangled leaves, with count
thes distincts and many second of gold and precent britten six and seems in the most breathers of six and proties distincts of gold and preties distincts and six and